



**THE THEATRE ROYAL**  
WILL BE OPENED ON WEDNESDAY THE 31<sup>st</sup> INSTANT,  
WITH A  
**PLAY AND FARCE;**  
OF WHICH  
DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

**BRESLAW'S**  
VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS,  
Will be display'd  
At ST MARY'S CHAPEL, NIDDERY'S WYND,  
To-morrow, being Tuesday, and Wednesday next, the 16th and 17th  
instants, in the evenings—To begin at seven o'clock.  
**PART I.**  
The Company will be entertained with several SELECT PIECES  
OF MUSIC; the First Violin by a FOREIGN YOUNG LADY; and Whist-  
ling the Notes by SEUR ARCANTE.  
**PART II.**  
Mr BRESLAW will exhibit his New-invented Deceptions and Ex-  
periments on Mechanical Watches, Sympathetic Bell, and Pyramidal  
Glasses, never attempted before in this metropolis.  
**PART III.**  
Sieur ARCANTE will perform the Company with several Magical Card  
Deceptions; and the celebrated M<sup>rs</sup> FLORELLI, from Germany, who  
has had the honour lately of performing before their Majesties and the  
Royal Family, will play a Solo on the Violin, accompanied by S<sup>rs</sup>  
CASTANI, not to be equalled by any Lady in Europe.  
**PART IV.**  
Mr BRESLAW will display his new-invented Grand Apparatus,  
consisting of a Silver Cup, Gold Boxes, Six different Metals, Letters,  
Numbers, Dice, Small Chess, Pocket Pieces, Silver Machinery, &c.  
**PART V.**  
The New Venetian Roster, lately arrived from Naples, will imi-  
tate various Birds, to the amusement of the audience.  
The Chapel will be elegantly illuminated, and commodiously prepared.  
Admittance TWO SHILLINGS each Person.  
Tickets to be had at the principal Coffeehouses, Mr Innes's confection-  
er, and of Mr BRESLAW, at Mr Johnstone's, school-master, oppo-  
site the Concert-room, Nidderly's Wynd. And any Person inclining  
to learn fine Deceptions, may apply to Mr Breslaw.

*This day are published,*  
Dedicated, by permission, to the DEAN and FACULTY of APOCATEES,  
And sold by JOHN ROBERTSON, at his Printing-Office,  
Parliament-Close, and by all the Bookellers in town and country,  
**LARGE AND SMALL COPIES**

**UNIVERSAL**  
**SCOTS ALMANACK,**  
For the Year 1784.  
EMBELLISHED WITH  
A MAP OF  
**THE ROADS OF ENGLAND AND WALES,**  
FROM THE LATEST SURVEYS.

The Publisher, anxious to insure that success which hitherto has at-  
tended the sale of this Almanack, and solicitous to have it equal, if  
not superior, to any thing of the kind offered to the Public in this  
country, has employed a Gentleman of abilities to make the different  
calculations necessary for the Calendar. The Lists are likewise greatly  
improved; and, he hopes, will be found as correct as the nature of the  
thing will admit of.  
On a former occasion, the Publisher presented his readers with a  
MAP OF SCOTLAND. As a companion to that, he now offers to the  
Public, THE ROADS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, FROM  
THE LATEST SURVEYS, which, he flatters himself, will be found  
equally accurate with the former.  
N. B. The Bookellers in Glasgow and neighbourhood will please apply  
to Mr JAMES ROBERTSON Bookeller, Glasgow.

*On Thursday next will be published,*  
(Dedicated to the SOCIETY of the ANTIQUARIES of SCOT-  
LAND.)  
And sold by P. ANDERSON, Parliament Square, and by all the  
Bookellers in Town and Country.

**NEW TOWN AND COUNTRY ALMANACK**  
FOR THE YEAR 1784.

Embellished with an elegant PLAN of the CITY of GLASGOW.  
The Publisher flatters himself, the giving a Plan of the second City  
in the Kingdom, will prove an agreeable acquisition to the purchaser,  
especially to those who have never seen that great commercial City.  
Besides the usual Lists, this Almanack will contain, 1. An Abridge-  
ment of the new BANKRUPT ACT, which cannot fail of enhancing  
the value of the work, being of general use to every person concerned  
in trade. 2. Abstract of the Act for granting a Duty on Bills of Ex-  
change and Receipts. 3. AD for granting several Rates and Duties on  
Carts, &c. 4. AD for the more effectual encouragement of the Manu-  
facturers of Flax and Cotton.  
THE CALCULATIONS by an eminent Professor of Mathematics.  
••• Bookellers in the country will please send up their orders im-  
mediately, that they may not be disappointed.  
*On the first of January will also be published,*  
And sold by P. ANDERSON, A. Brown, and at Corri and Sutherland's  
Music Shop, price 6d.  
No 11. (to be continued monthly) of the  
**GLASGOW MAGAZINE AND REVIEW.**  
Embellished with a striking Likeness of the EMPRESS of RUSSIA,  
engraved on purpose for the work by an eminent artist.  
Each number will be adorned with an elegant Copperplate.

**PERTHSHIRE.**

*Perth, Dec. 12, 1783.*  
THE Committee of the Justices of Peace, and Commissioners of  
Supply of the county of Perth, who were appointed to draw up  
the bill to be presented to Parliament for obtaining an act relative to  
the highways and bridges of the said county, and which was unanim-  
ously approved of at the last General Meeting held at Perth, for the pur-  
pose of considering the same, having been informed by their representa-  
tive in Parliament, that intimation has been made to him that an opo-  
sition is to be made thereto in Parliament by several gentlemen of  
the county, think it their duty to inform the county at large thereof;  
and, as an opposition of this kind in a matter of great public concern,  
must be very disagreeable and expensive, and run the risk of postpo-  
ning the bill for this session, they are humbly of opinion, that every  
method should be tried for the satisfaction of all concerned, and for ob-  
taining, if possible, unanimity in this application; and for that purpose  
they request a Meeting of the Justices of Peace, Commissioners of Sup-  
ply, and Heritors of 100 l. valued rent in said county, at Perth, on  
Tuesday the 6th of January next, by eleven o'clock forenoon, that the  
objections on which this opposition is founded may be taken into the  
most liberal and candid consideration, and such measures taken as shall  
be thought most proper.

**THE Proprietors of the Cargo of the Olive**  
Branch, Captain Black, from Rotterdam, for Leith, are en-  
treated to meet by themselves or agents at the Exchange Coffeehouse,  
Edinburgh, on Friday next the 19th instant, at one o'clock.  
*Edinburgh, December 15, 1783.*

**Patent Loom Damask and Diaper Table Linen.**  
WILLIAM CHEAP, Linen Manufacturer, begs leave to inform  
the Public, that he has now erected his new-invented and im-  
proved Damask and Diaper Looms; for the sole and exclusive use of  
which he has obtained his Majesty's letters patent. And that he now  
has for sale, at his warehouse, opposite the Fountain Well, large assort-  
ments of Damask and Diaper Linen, of the most elegant patterns, exe-  
cuted on the patent loom, in a very complete and superior manner.  
He also continues to sell Shirtings, Sheetings, and a variety of other  
articles in the linen branch; and to weave coats of arms, or any other  
patterns, in damask or diaper, to these ladies or gentlemen who are plea-  
sed to employ him.

**RAISINS, ALMONDS, &c.**  
JUST arrived in the Betty and Ben, Robert Allan master, from Ma-  
laga, and to be sold for ready money.  
Sun Raisins in casks. Muskatell Raisins in boxes.  
Malaga Ditto in ditto. Bloom ditto in ditto.  
Figs in ditto. Jordan Almonds in ditto.  
Grapes in jars, and Lemons in half chests.  
Apply to John Walker and Co. Edinburgh, or David Liddel at their  
warehouse in Leith.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**  
UPON the application of PORTEOUS and DAVIDSON in Co.  
Smiths in Canal Street, with concurrence of Mess. Young and  
Trotter upholsterers in Edinburgh, and others of their creditors, the  
Lords of Council and Session were pleased, upon the 12th December  
current, to sequestrate the whole estate real and personal of the said  
Porteous and Davidson, wherever situated; to appoint their creditors  
to meet in the British Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Friday next the  
19th current, at one o'clock afternoon, in order to chuse an interim  
factor; to grant commission to any of the Bailies of Edinburgh to at-  
tend said meeting, to receive the grounds of debt to be produced by the  
creditors, with their oaths thereon, and for the other purposes expres-  
sed in the statute; and to ordain the said sequestration to be intimated  
in the Caledonian Mercury and Edinburgh Evening Courant.  
In obedience to this interlocutor, the present intimation is given, of  
which the creditors of the said Porteous and Davidson, and all concern-  
ed, are hereby requested to take notice.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE, Dec. 6.*  
*War Office, Dec. 9, 1783.*  
Royal Regiment of horse guards, James Campbell Purvis, Gent. to  
be Quarter-Master, vice Philip Kyatt.  
6th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant James Hay, on the half pay of  
the 83d regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice William Vaughan Palmer.  
27th Regiment of foot, Samuel Bowman, Gent. to be Ensign, vice  
George Malley Gilman.  
46th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant James Phillips Lloyd, on the  
half pay of the late 75th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Sheff. Gore  
Brillow.  
6th Regiment, 1st battalion, F. R. Broadbent, Gent. to be Ensign,  
vice George Mackay.  
71st Regiment of foot, Robert Jackson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice  
Cameron.  
99th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Trevor Hull, of the 79th regi-  
ment, to be Captain of a company, vice Francis Mackay.  
Major John Elford to be Lieutenant-Governor of St John's, New-  
foundland, vice Major-General William Amherst.

**INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Dec. 9.**  
The Adolphus Frederick, Bergentane, sailed from the Cape the 3d  
of June for Canton, all well; and the Sophia Magdalena, Spendlot,  
on the 12th of the same month.  
The Marquis de Caltries, —, from Dunkirk to Nantz, is lost  
near Hythe in Kent.  
The Polly Sparrow, was blown from the North Foreland on shore  
near the Texel, and it is feared will be lost.  
The Sophia, Sandland, from Wyburg to Liverpool, is lost at Scilly;  
part of the cargo is expected to be saved.  
The Rainha de Portugal, De Souza, from Lisbon to Bombay, is  
condemned (both ship and cargo) by the French at Trincomalee.  
The Halfwell, Pearce, and the Belmont, Gamage, were left off the  
Cape of Good Hope the 5th of June last on their outward voyage.  
Some firkins of butter, a mail, bowspit, &c. serpent head, have  
been thrown ashore between Rochelle and Nantz, supposed to be  
a part of the cargo and wreck of the Lady Mary, Haist, from Cork to  
Bordeaux.  
L'Almable Celeste, Simon, from Cork, is arrived at Bourdeaux,  
with the loss of an anchor and cable, and throwing some part of her  
cargo overboard.  
The Vrow Engeloek, Cornellissen, from Copenhagen, has been for-  
ced into Dover with the loss of her anchor and cable, but is now ready  
to sail the first fair wind for Ostend.  
The Griffin, M'Vauley, and Grace, Cocro, from Antigua to Africa,  
are both totally lost on the coast of Africa.  
The Ranger packet, Waterman, from St Augustine to London, is  
put into York in Virginia, in distress.  
The Elizabeth, Blenconi, from Trieste to Amsterdam, has been on  
the Warden Ledge 24 hours, but got off, by taking out part of her  
cargo; the ship is damaged, and gone to Motherbank to perform qua-  
rantine.  
The Spy packet arrived at Dover the 7th inst. from the Cape of  
Good Hope, sailed 22d September, and from St Helena 24d October,  
where the left no ship; the Warren had sailed for Europe 24d October.

**PRICE OF STOCKS, Dec. 11.**  
Bank Stock, 114½ a 115½ a 114.  
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 74½ a 74.  
3 per cent. con. shut.  
3 per cent. red. 57½ a 58 a 57.  
3 per cent. 1776. —  
Long Ann. shut.  
Short Ann. 1778. —  
South Sea Stock, —  
3 per cent. Old Ann. —  
Ditto New Ann. 57½.  
Ditto 1751, —  
India Stock, 124 a 124½.  
3 per cent. Ann. —  
India Bonds, 50 a 52 disc.  
Exchequer Bills, 8 a 10 disc.  
Navy Bills, 16 a 15½ disc.  
3 per cent. Scrip. 59½ a 59.  
4 per cent. Scrip. 76½.  
Light Long Ann. —  
Omnium, —  
Lottery Ticket 20 l. a 20 l. 2 s.  
a 10 s. morn.  
Pitres, 2½ a 3.

**WIND AT DEAL.**  
Dec. 10. E. N. E.

**HOUSE OF PEERS.**  
TUESDAY, Dec. 9.  
READ a second time, and committed, the Malt and Tour-  
ney's Naturalization bill.  
The Commissioners of the Public Accounts presented their  
eleventh report.  
Mr Morton, from the East India Company, presented sev-

eral papers, which were ordered to lie on the table.  
The bill for better regulating the East India Company's af-  
fairs being then read, the Duke of Portland moved that it be  
read a second time on Monday next.

Lord Thurlow thought they ought to proceed in the ordina-  
ry course, which was, first to move that it should be printed,  
and then to appoint a day for its being read a second time, es-  
pecially as it was a bill of such importance.

Lord Carlisle quoted several precedents in defence of the  
proceeding, but those not satisfying Lord Thurlow,

The Duke of Portland assured him, that he did not intend  
to keep their Lordships in ignorance with respect to the con-  
tents of the bill, for he had designed, as soon as the day was  
fixed for the second reading, to move for its being printed.

Lord Temple said, he should seize this first opportunity of  
entering his solemn protest against so infamous a bill; he co-  
ceived himself perfectly parliamentary in giving it every epithet  
it merited, previous to its passing that House, for it was a  
stretch of power that was truly alarming; it infringed upon the  
most inestimable part of our constitution—our chartered rights;  
but, notwithstanding it had been carried with so high a hand in  
another place, he trusted their Lordships would not give it their  
sanction, without being thoroughly convinced, that the plea  
which had been used, and which, indeed, was the only plea  
that could possibly justify it, absolute necessity, was just; and,  
to be convinced of this, they ought to examine with attention  
every kind of evidence that could be procured, and not be sa-  
tisfied with that partial selection of papers then upon the table.  
He wished to know whether Ministers should a motion be  
made for other papers, would object, and take the sense of the  
House upon it: He was aware he was not perfectly in order;  
but as the noble Duke had so long been extolled for candour in  
his proceedings, he wished the whole investigation of the bill to  
be made as candid as possible, and hoped for a reply to his ques-  
tion.

The Duke of Portland said, he thought the papers then up-  
on the table sufficient to enable them to determine on the bill;  
but should others occur to him as necessary, he would certainly  
introduce them.

Lord Thurlow agreed with Lord Temple, that every pre-  
caution ought to be taken, and every circumstance carefully ex-  
amined before a bill of such an alarming nature received the  
sanction of that House. They ought to have the most authentic  
grounds of the necessity of it, and the most stubborn facts to  
justify them for such a violation of the rights of Englishmen,  
that if hereafter called to account for their dispossessing a whole  
company of their Charter, and invading their property, they  
may point to their records and say, there is the evidence and  
reason for our taking so violent a measure. Many of their Lord-  
ships did not, perhaps, see the alarming tendency to which the  
principles of this bill went; he would, therefore, state to them  
some few of the evils, without giving any opinion at present;  
and he was happy at the question put by the noble Earl which  
gave him an opportunity to do so. In the first place, it was to  
deprive a body of men of their chartered rights, for which they  
had paid amazing sums, and to seize their property, and for  
what?—Why, because they were unable to keep their servants  
in subordination; and had nearly ruined themselves by their  
conduct; it was highly necessary, therefore, that their affairs  
should be vested in the hands of private individuals, not by per-  
sons who were interested in the welfare of their property, or in-  
to whose hands they might choose to put the direction of their  
affairs, but by a Board of Commissioners named and chosen by  
the Minister; and he could not but remark how judicious the  
Minister had been in his choice, as the bill actually contained  
the names of nine of those very men, whose conduct and inca-  
pacity, if assertions were to be believed, had rendered the bill  
necessary. Much had been said on a former occasion, of the  
influence of the Crown; the Board of Trade had been abol-  
ished, and contractors declared unworthy of a seat in Parliamen-  
t; what was to be said then against this alarming measure, which  
put Ministers in possession of the whole patronage of India—a  
patronage equal, if not superior, to every gift vested in the  
Crown? He saw no necessity for it; if he had, no man would  
have been more ready to have lessened it; but the King's Board  
of Trade was very alarming to part of the present Adminis-  
tration; yet the man who had been so alarmed, had no objection  
to grasp that influence as a Minister; his Board of Trade, in-  
deed, was a very harmless measure! It was a great sin besides  
to contract with Government, and for which any one who dared  
to be so hardy was punished with expulsion from his seat, but  
no such punishment was to be inflicted on the Minister's Con-  
tractors; that is, on the contractors for the service of the India  
Company; for he looked on it, they would become synonymous  
terms, if this bill passed; and they were nearly double, he be-  
lieved, to the others. The names of the first Board had been  
left out, as an inducement to Parliament, from the respectabil-  
ity of their characters, to support the bill; but that weighed  
but very little with him, as five out of the seven, he under-  
stood, were totally unacquainted with the business, and, there-  
fore, according to his idea, not qualified for the office: He  
had a high respect for the independent character of the noble  
Earl at the head of them; but a character as independent, and  
as much revered (the late Marquis of Rockingham) had often  
admitted that every man was glad to strengthen his parts; and  
patronage would do it; the noble Earl, or Mr Fox, the patron  
of the present bill, might strengthen theirs to a very great de-  
gree: Names, therefore, could not induce him to consent to so  
flagrant a violation of justice: Indeed, there were some worthy  
characters among those mentioned in the bill, whose history he  
should like to hear explained, particularly the history of their  
voyages; and as they were held up to the public, he thought  
them objects of public investigation, and should give some ac-  
count of them in a future day. If, however, the India Com-  
pany were to be deprived of their rights—rights which every  
Englishman was concerned in, and for the support of which  
much blood had been spilt, in God's name let sufficient reasons  
be alleged why they are undeserving a continuance of those



rights, if not in respect to them, at least in respect to ourselves, and by admitting evidence, let the records of that House justify their proceedings to posterity. He by no means charged the noble Duke with having purposely suppressed any papers; but he looked on it as almost impossible for any man not to make a partial selection of papers in support of a measure he wished to accomplish; therefore, he did consider the papers then on the table as sufficient to enable their Lordships to decide on the Bill.

Lord Townshend thought the noble Duke had given a sufficient answer to the question concerning papers, when he stated that he had no objection to others being produced. He was convinced that Parliamentary interference was highly necessary to rescue the India Company from immediate ruin—it required a bold and rapid measure—such had been adopted. He liked a bold and active minister—and wished we had been in possession of such a one during the late war: Things might have terminated more to our advantage. With respect to the violation of the Company's charter, that charter allowed them a monopoly of trade, which was not to be taken from them, nor any other part of their charter, further than to prevent them in future from committing such horrid ravages and massacres as they had done. If he thought the bill produced more for the advantage of administration than of benefit to the Company, he would oppose it to the utmost, but being convinced to the contrary, it should meet with his support.

Lord Temple begged leave again to trouble the House, as either he or the noble Viscount had totally mistaken the noble Duke: He rather supposed the mistake lay on his side, as it was more natural to conclude, that his Grace would readily give every information than wish to withhold the most trivial. He perfectly agreed with the noble Lord, that the present was a bold and rapid measure; and upon being convinced that it was so had been induced to make his requisition to the noble Duke, that if it was the intention of the supporters of the bill to carry it through with violence, he might be prepared to meet it on that ground; or, if it was to be done rapidly, that he might not be unprepared to meet it. Should his Grace refuse him the information he asked, he must content himself with deferring it to a future day, as he was not now acquainted with the titles of the papers it might be necessary to move for; but, in order to be satisfied whether he or the noble Viscount was mistaken, he would again put the question to the noble Duke, and ask him, whether administration would oppose a motion for all the evidence to be laid before that House, which the House of Commons had thought necessary to pass the bill?

Lord Loughborough thought the question very improper, as it was impossible for any individual member, or even for the House itself, to give a positive answer, unless the papers were pointed out. It appeared to him, that the moving for all the evidence which had been laid before the House of Commons could only be done with a view to protract the bill; it had taken that House three years to enter into a thorough investigation of the business; did any noble Lord desire to put off the interference of Parliament for three years longer? He wished them only to convey their thoughts to India, where war and rapine were yet laying desolate all the country? Where the Company's servants had seized on a Prince, because he had treasure; and this Prince, as was natural, had effected his escape, and stimulated other Princes to take his part, and enter into a war against our settlements. A treaty, indeed, had been concluded, but on what conditions? Not to restore peace, which was so much sighed after, but to join and endeavour between them to extirpate another powerful Prince, and to share his country: This was a species of cruelty and barbarity which no man could hesitate to condemn, yet he must charge that person as the author of all the barbarities and enormities that would ensue, who protracted the bill by needless enquiries. Objections were held out against it, as infringing on chartered rights; but this was not without precedent, even with the India Company. In the year 1773, an alteration was made in the charter; previous to that period, proprietors of 500 l. stock were entitled to a vote, but it was thought necessary to alter this to 1000 l. allowing a double vote, where a larger property was vested. Alterations had likewise been made in their appointments abroad, yet no ill consequences were at that time apprehended from them to chartered bodies. He had stated objections, not for making those infringements as they were termed, but because they did not go farther, and regulate the Company at home as well as abroad. Their situation made it highly necessary for something to be done; their debt was enormous, and they had no way to retrieve themselves: The interference of government was the only hope left of saving them from destruction.—It was notorious, that every body admitted something ought to be done. This something was now proposed, and in his opinion very ably. The Minister had stepped forward, and, by appointing a responsibility, had taken the most effectual method of redressing the grievances which had been so loudly complained of; he might, indeed, have found out a method to have made friends of the Company, held them between him and the Public, been toasted for his condescension, and applauded into popularity in every part; but he chose by a bold procedure, rather to take the whole upon himself, than, by any under-hand means have the Board of Directors at his will. He was convinced the measure was approved of by the generality of people, especially since the names of the Commissioners were known; of this he had a strong proof. The very morning after the bill came out of the Committee of the House of Commons, as soon as the names were made public, India Stock rose more than three per cent. He was surprised any noble Lord should plead want of information on the subject, as he believed no subject for these ten years past, had ever been so much the common topic of conversation as the affairs of the India Company. Pamphlets had been published relative to every circumstance belonging to them; and he did not believe, were their Lordships table piled with papers up to the very ceiling, that one of them would be read there by any noble Lord, as he could read the whole so much more at his ease in his own dwelling. But the opposers of the bill had not contented themselves with condemning it as infringing on chartered rights, but had likewise charged it with invading private property, a charge by no means applicable to it. The Bill only took the direction out of the hands of twenty-four members in Leadenhall Street, who had been found incapable of conducting it with advantage, and placed it in the hands of sixteen gentlemen, whose character and independence gave every reason to hope it would be productive of benefit to the proprietors; nay more, it was merely a creditor, who seeing the proceedings of his debtor were likely to involve them both in ruin, had taken the management of his property, with a view of retrieving both their circumstances.

No one would say a creditor had not a right to seize, and that it would not be false lenity to suffer a debtor to ruin himself, and involve his friends along with him, when it was in their power to prevent it.

Lord Thurlow said he was astonished to hear the learned Lord, of whose abilities no man had a greater opinion, assert that the seizure of books, houses, goods, merchandise, shipping, warehouses, &c. at home, and territory and revenues abroad, was not an invasion of private property. Sir Robert Sawyer, when Attorney General, had made such a position; but he little expected to hear it from any Chief Justice of his Majesty's Courts. It had been said the India Company was involved in debt; but no one had told us how that debt was incurred. We were left to understand that it was by the mismanagement of the Company's Directors and their servants; but not a word was said of the enormous expences the public had brought upon them by the late war; the sums that were expended in defending themselves against the French; the delay in the return of their ships; the hazard they ran in returning with their freightage, and a variety of other circumstances, which made it very illiberal to draw a conclusion respecting their finances at this time, when by the return of peace it was not to be doubted but they would very soon be enabled to retrieve themselves: Could there be a greater proof of this than the readiness of every bill-holder to give them whatever time they thought necessary for the payment of those bills? In the late war we had been losers in every part of the globe but India, which we now complained of most: Here we had supported our honour, by the spirited arrangement and amazing talents of the Gov. General, Mr Hastings, and had not only acted with success upon the defensive, but had been able also to make acquisitions that would repay the expences of the war in that part of the globe. His Lordship observed, that it had been hinted that the bill by no means interfered with the conduct of the Governor-General, but he could not, at that instant, withhold the tribute he thought so justly due. That man, indeed, deserved much who could act so uprightly, and with such integrity, in defiance of faction, and every impediment that could be thrown in his way; but he had so arranged and established the government of that country, that it would be impossible for any appointment even the present minister could make, to derange them during the time his bill was to last, were he even to select folly and ignorance for that purpose from among his favourite clerks. Were it considered at what an unhappy period Mr Hastings had the management of the Company's affairs, it must be allowed that few men possessed talents equal to the task he had accomplished, notwithstanding the many impediments that had been thrown in his way by government, such as the commissioners sent out, all of whom he sincerely wished had died before they had set foot in India, much mischief having ensued in consequence of their arrival. The Learned Lord had given great credit to the minister, for having in this bill fixed upon a kind of responsibility; but he appealed to the Noble Earl who was to be at the head of the Commission, whether in his heart he conceived himself so likely to be called to account for mismanagement, as any one of the present Directors? Certainly not; it was the minister's board, and he would of course pass over their errors, rather than point out the misconduct of those he had nominated.

Lord Loughborough replied, and Lord Thurlow rejoined.

Lord Carlisle said, the Company's debt was so large that it required the most speedy interference. He was even afraid to mention the sum. The situation of the Treasury was likewise well known; there were bills of the India Company coming due to the amount of 900,000 l. Would their Lordships say the Treasury must pay these bills? But, independent of the bankrupt state of the Company, the cruelties that had been practised were sufficient, in his idea, to induce their Lordships to pass the bill in question: They were a disgrace to the name of Britain, and a shock to humanity. He conceived the noble Duke had given as full an answer to the question as could be required; he had informed the House the papers, in his mind, were enough for them to determine on; and as there was no question before their Lordships, he should move to adjourn.

Lord Temple begged the noble Lord, as no question could be put after that of adjournment, to postpone it for a few moments, as he had a paper in his hand which he meant to present to the House; this was a petition from a Committee of the East India Company to be heard by counsel against the bill, at the same time begging leave to observe, that not having been able to get an answer to his question, he again stated it, as it might not be rightly understood; he then moved, that the petition be read, and complied with.

Duke of Portland rose, not to oppose the petition, but to explain why he thought there could not be a necessity for any more papers to be laid before that House. A great deal of time had been taken up by the Committees of the other Houses, in examining all papers relative to the Company; and they had selected those that were most material, which were now before their Lordships.

The Duke of Richmond reprobated the bill, and wondered how the noble Duke could, with any degree of propriety, support it; and more still, that he could refuse the papers after the protest they had both signed in 1773, upon the very same subject. His Grace added, that it was entirely owing to the interference of Government that the East India Company had been ruined. They had supported themselves with credit; had enlarged their settlements; grew rich, and raised their stock to 300 l. per cent. At this period Government interfered, and continued to interfere, till they had brought them to the brink of ruin. He would say by the India Company, as he had often said with respect to the Americans, that if Ministers meant to do any thing, they must begin by undoing. Leave them to themselves, in the state they had found them, and there was little doubt but they would soon recover that state of credit and respectability they were in before.

The Duke of Portland said his sentiments were the same now as when he signed the protest, but circumstances were very different.

The Duke of Richmond, in reply, read the motion for which the Protest had been entered into, which was for the production of papers then before the House of Commons. He then reprobated the Coalition, and said one of three things must be true; either Lord North had given up his principles to the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Portland to Lord North, or the Cabinet was divided on every measure, and therefore no good could be expected from them.

Lords Sydney, Abingdon, and the Duke of Chandos spoke; after which the petition from the East-India Company was read,

complaining that the bill then before their Lordships destroyed the constitution, and wholly subverted the Rights and Privileges granted to the petitioners by charter, made for valuable considerations, and confirmed by divers acts of Parliament; and empowered certain persons therein named, to seize and take possession of all the lands, tenements, houses, warehouses, books, charters, ships, merchandises, money, &c. belonging to the petitioners; and this without charging the petitioners with any particular act of insolvency.—Moreover, that the said bill empowered the said Directors to carry on a trade with the property of the petitioners, and at their risk, without their consent or control. The petitioners, therefore, pray that they may be heard by themselves, or counsel, against the said bill, and that their Lordships will protect them in their rights, &c.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS,

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

Agreed to the report of the resolves of Monday, of Ways and Means, and ordered a bill thereupon.

Went through a Committee of the whole House, with amendments, the East India debt bill, and ordered it to be reported on the morrow.

Mr Fox, observing a very thin house, said, he had a motion to make, which, if he thought it would meet with opposition in a full House, he would not propose then; but as it might be considered as a matter of course, he would submit it to the consideration of the House. If any Gentleman found any thing exceptionable in it, he would have an opportunity of opposing it at a second reading. The act which passed last Session, for granting to his Majesty certain powers for opening a commercial intercourse with America, would expire on the 20th of this month: That act must, therefore, be revived, or the intercourse be stopped. The present state of intercourse between this country and New-York was novel; it might be said to be an intercourse with a part of the British dominions, and not a foreign one, as it was yet inhabited by the King's troops. The renewal of the bill, therefore, was necessary till the total evacuation should take place. He then moved for leave to bring in a bill for that purpose.

Sir George Yonge said, he did not mean to oppose the motion: His motive for rising was simply to ask the Right Hon. Secretary, whether we were likely to have a commercial treaty with America or not? and if we were, was it an event that might take place in a short time?

Mr Fox said, he did not think it proper to give an answer at present: As soon as he could lay the business before the House he should be ready to do it. There were various opinions, about a commercial treaty with America; some thought the trade might be better carried on without one; others that it could not: At all events, some system upon the subject must be very soon submitted to Parliament, and he would take the first opportunity after the recess, to move for a bill on that head.—The question was then put, and carried without opposition.

Lord John Cavendish moved for a new writ for the county of York, in the room of Sir George Saville, Bart. which was ordered.

Lord North brought up the Post Office bill, which was read the first time.

Mr Brett observed, that as this bill would alter the postage, it was proper gentlemen should know how far it would do so, and whether the privilege of franking would be curtailed by it.

Lord North said he had no objection; but thought there would be no necessity for printing the bill, as it was a very short one.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Ord in the Chair, when the army estimates, which had been referred to the Committee, were read, after which

The Secretary at War moved the army supply. He began by saying, that he was sorry to inform the Committee, that for very weighty reasons his Majesty's Ministers could not as yet carry to its full extent the plan of economy on which they had resolved. The present state of the troops would not permit it: There were at home but thirteen battalions of infantry, and these so weak, that they had not above one-third of their complement. Among them too was no inconsiderable number of soldiers, who having been enlisted for three years, or during the war, and having unfortunately formed an acquaintance with some of the lowest members of the law, had imbibed principles not much to be wished for in a well-constituted army: Till the recruiting service, therefore, should have proved a little more successful than it had hitherto done, and till some more regiments should arrive in England, it would be necessary to keep up a greater number of regiments than sixty-four, from which the reform was to begin. For the same reason also two Hanoverian battalions were still kept here. Some regiments likewise had been sent to Ireland, which must be kept up till the troops of that establishment returned. The Secretary at War then stated, that the estimates of this year exceeded those of the last by the sum of about 8000 l. the cause of which was the subsistence issued now only for *effectives*, whereas formerly it was for non-effectives, and the subsistence issued for the latter formed a fund for recruiting; but as nothing was now issued for non-effectives, it was become necessary to establish a recruiting fund. The Secretary concluded by moving, that 17,483 men, including 2080 invalids, be granted to his Majesty, as guards and garrisons for the year 1784.

[A good deal of altercation here took place between Sir Joseph Mawbey, the Commander in Chief, and the Secretary at War.]

The question was then put on the Supply, but Sir Joseph Mawbey, not willing to abide by the decision of the Chairman, called for a division, when there appeared,

Ayes

Noes

Majority—the whole Committee, Sir Joseph excepted. The other motions were then made and agreed to. Mr Brett declaring himself dissatisfied that the estimates of provisions for the troops abroad had not been laid upon the table with those of the army.

The Secretary at War said that matter belonged to the Board of Treasury, as it was by the former that the contract for provisions was made.

Lord John Cavendish said no estimate for provisions would be laid before Parliament this year, and no contract made for any, as he hoped such quantities of provisions would be found in the different garrisons, as would suffice for the consumption of the ensuing year.—The House being then resumed, adjourned at six o'clock.



L O N D O N

are sorry to be informed from the last accounts, received from the Hon. Sir Guy Carleton, that the spirit of harmony and reciprocal amity subsisting between his Majesty's subjects and the subjects of the United States is so much to be wished for, and is so essential to the benefit of both parties. Some differences have been carried to no inconsiderable extent, which have been the settled dislike that prevails among the lower orders of the people. Sir Guy has been obliged to interpose his authority, by public proclamation, on the subject of a depredation committed upon a vessel; but till he and his army quit New York, it is not expected that there will be any abatement of these consequences of so general an enmity. The following is the copy of the proclamation on the subject alluded to.

His Excellencies SIR GUY CARLETON, K. B. &c. and ROBERT DIGBY, Esq. Rear Admiral of the Fleet, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

BEING received information that an outrage has lately been committed upon an American vessel, in the harbour of this city, and that the crew, in a riotous and disorderly manner, which behaviour is not only a breach of the laws, but has a mischievous tendency to prolong the war, which it is the design of the Provisional Articles to extinguish.

Therefore to warn all persons whatever, from offering insult to the colours of any foreign nation within this city, or to the persons concerned in this outrage have not yet appeared, the officers of the police, and of his Majesty's army, are hereby strictly charged to cause all persons who have been guilty of this offence to be apprehended, and brought to trial, and, upon conviction, to be punished with the severity due to the offence.

Under our hands and seals, at the City of New York, the 27th day of October 1783.

GUY CARLETON.  
R. DIGBY.

and of their Excellencies, M. Mackenzie.

M. Palmer. Some dispatches were received from Halifax, in the Beverley, which is arrived at Milford: an account of a great many ships from Boston and New York being arrived there, which were to sail for London last week in the present month.

Yesterday some dispatches were received from New York, brought over in the *Eolus* frigate, which is arrived at Milford: They are dated the 20th of November, at which time a large fleet of ships was preparing to sail from America.

Large bets are depending, that the East-India bill will pass the House of Lords: The opposition which it meets with in that assembly being, according to some, more than had been expected. *St. J. Chron.*

At Guildhall, No. 26,451 was drawn a prize of 2000 l.

No. 34,030, a prize of 500 l.

No. 42,876, 20,569, 44,152, 43,034, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 3,148, 1255, 18,774, 13,581, 47,971, 3767, 36,922, 47,393, 32,993.

At Guildhall, No. 46,948 was drawn a blank; but, as first-drawn ticket, is entitled to 2000 l.

No. 34,151, a prize of 20,000 l.

No. 14,501, 15,555, 37,729, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 28,752, 17,693, 45,871, 11,722, 41,524, 7577, 3950, 47,475, 22,736, 11,637, 14,304.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of letter from London, Dec. 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After the Speaker had taken the chair, Mr. Ord reported the report of the army estimates for the ensuing year. Colonel Fitzpatrick, Secretary at War, moved, that 183 men, including 2230 marines, be granted to his Majesty for the ensuing year.

Mr. Ord thought a much less establishment fully sufficient for the defence of Great Britain, now that the peace, and complained of the great expence of the War-Office, which he imagined would be under the observation of the Commissioners of Accounts. The Hon. Gentleman said, that if this had been the case, he had no doubt considerable savings would have been made, and that he meant on a future day to trouble the House with the subject.

Mr. Marney was also of opinion, that a less number of men for the defence of Great Britain, now that the peace, and signified, that he would, after the Christmas, move some resolutions on that head.

Mr. Ord asked the Secretary at War, if the above men were for home defence; and upon being answered that they were, the Hon. Gentleman proceeded to inform the House, that he felt himself not a little indressed by some words dropped the preceding day from a Right Honourable Gentleman (Gen. Conway), insinuating, that the situation between Britain and Ireland was of so delicate a nature, that a large establishment of men for the ensuing year, was not to be wished for. The Hon. Gentleman notwithstanding, that he had heard the same kind of language, and thought the public understood the same.

As the House, however, seemed to think otherwise, he confessed, indeed, that he had not himself heard of the different news-papers. He then proceeded to inform the House, that he had heard of some handsome compliments addressed to him by some of the Members of the House, and that he had heard of some handsome compliments addressed to him by some of the Members of the House.

He then proceeded to inform the House, that he had heard of some handsome compliments addressed to him by some of the Members of the House, and that he had heard of some handsome compliments addressed to him by some of the Members of the House.

With respect to the motion, he thought 15,000 fully sufficient, especially at a time when there was every call for the strictest economy; and therefore moved, that 15,000 men be inserted instead of the number moved for.

Lord North defended his conduct respecting America, and spoke of the Irish Volunteers in the most flattering terms. Their embodying themselves for the defence of their country, at a time when the general service of the State required the assistance of these troops allotted for their protection, he thought truly patriotic, and that it entitled them to the thanks of the House. At the same time, it became this country, now that the war was at an end, that the forces formerly fixed on the Irish establishment, should be returned for that particular service.

Colonel Luttrell complimented the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Flood) very warmly on his oratorical powers, and acknowledged himself one of those *borough-mongers* he had so handsomely spoken of; and desired the Hon. Gentleman to recollect, that he had very lately been *mongered* himself for a certain borough, (a loud laugh) and did not at all wonder at his admiration and praise of the independent Volunteers of Ireland, as he had but just been so *independently* elected as a member of that House for Winchester. The Hon. Gentleman said, that he was in the Irish House when the establishment was moved for there, and informed the House, that Mr. Flood had said the force necessary should be the eighth part of that voted by Great Britain; whereas he had now purposed to equalize the establishment of the two countries. He asked what the Hon. Gentleman thought of this? and said, he should certainly follow him back to the Irish Parliament, to hear him attempt to reconcile it.

Mr. Flood said, though the Hon. Gentleman was *mongered*, he should keep his temper; and, respecting the Irish establishment, the reason why 15,000 men were voted was, that there was an idea that Great Britain would have occasion for part of them, otherwise only 12,000 men would have been voted, as sufficient for the service of Ireland. In reply to a noble Lord (Lord North) he said, the Volunteers of Ireland were certainly obliged to his Lordship for his intimation, that the troops borrowed of Ireland would be returned; but that having done without them during the war, they certainly could dispense with them now that they were at peace. He then attacked the noble Lord with great warmth on the American war, and cautioned Ministers in such terms against using an *imprudent* conduct towards Ireland, that he was called to order by

Mr. Pausy, member for Windsor, who reproached in a spirited manner the indecent language of the Hon. Gentleman, which, he said, was only calculated to produce what it would appear to with frustrated; and therefore desired him to desist from such conduct.

Mr. Flood rose again, but a general cry being heard against it, the Speaker rose to inform Mr. Flood, that having already spoken, he could not proceed but by way of reply; upon which Mr. Flood sat down.

General Conway (who had been absent during the first part of the debate) said, that understanding what had been spoken of him, he found himself obliged to trouble the House, to inform them, that he had been misunderstood, having never used the word *delicacy* as mentioned, at least he remembered, if he had, he did not suppose it could raise any suspicions in the breasts of the Irish, of whose loyalty he had the highest opinion; and as to the Volunteers, he thought they deserved every praise, having formed themselves, and defended their country, at a time when Great Britain could not. He expressed his concern, that a word should have brought on such a serious conversation; and trusted that no further misunderstanding would ensue in consequence of it.

Mr. Flood rose again, and, after a most violent commotion against his being heard, said, that however satisfied he might be at what the honourable Gentleman had stated, he still wished to offer something for his own satisfaction, wishing to make himself thoroughly understood. The Honourable Member having got the ear of the House once more, immediately fell into his former discourse, with great additional heat and violence, which called up Mr. Baker to order, who said that such conduct was not to be suffered; and that the motion of Mr. Flood's in fact, had never been seconded. The Speaker apologized for the circumstance having escaped him; and Mr. Flood agreed to withdraw his proposition, upon which Sir Joseph Mordaunt cried aloud, that he intended to second it. A general laugh ensued, and Mr. Baker was of opinion, that it could not be then withdrawn. Lord Macon thought otherwise; but the Speaker confirmed Mr. Baker in his opinion, and said, that the motion must be disposed of by the House. Mr. Flood rose up again, and began another violent harangue, upon which Mr. Adams rose, and said, if such behaviour was endured, there would be an end of all order. Mr. Flood was universally called to, and the Speaker was at length constrained to require his silence in the most peremptory manner.

Lord North spoke to order, and expressed his surprise, that the word *delicacy* which to his idea was a pleasure, and an agreeable word, should have occasioned so much diffidence and ill will as it had.

Mr. Flood now again made another vigorous effort to speak, but the House seemed unanimously against it, and having obliged him to desist, Mr. Fox spoke to order, and added some complimentary observations on the Irish Volunteers, after which Mr. Flood withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Pitt observed, that Mr. Flood having expressed himself satisfied with what the Hon. Gentleman (General Conway) had said; he trusted, nothing that had then passed would be misunderstood, or go forth into the world, so as to destroy the confidence that ought to subsist between Great Britain and Ireland.

The original motion was then put, and carried unanimously, except the single no of Sir Joseph Mordaunt.

Mr. Fox moved the order of the day, on the American intercourse bill, and it was read a second time, and committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Fox then gave notice, that he should on Tuesday move for the first reading of the other East-India bills, and hoped for a full attendance of the Members.

The amending clause to the Receipt tax was put off till Monday, when it will be read a second time.

The House then adjourned.

Mrs. Colonel Thomson of Charleston was safely delivered of a daughter at Newton in Fife, on Friday the 14th current. Mrs. Cecilia Kerr, widow of Gilbert Elliot, Esq; late of Stonedge, died at Jedburgh upon Thursday the 11th instant. Her friends and relations are requested to accept of this notification of her death.

We received the following letter from our correspondent at London, on Saturday last; but were unable to give it a place that evening, on account of the extraordinary length of the debates in the House of Commons, on the third reading of the East India Bill.

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 9.

The speech delivered by Mr. Fox in the House of Commons yesterday se'ennight, on the East India bill, having been at a very late hour, almost *two o'clock* in the morning, and on that account very little noticed in any of our news-papers, the following part of it, immediately alluding to the Lord Advocate and on the authenticity of which you may depend, may not prove unacceptable to you. At the whole would occupy more of your paper than could possibly be appropriated to it, I have only at present sent you a part, and will transmit you account of the remainder by the next post.

The Learned Gentleman, said Mr. Fox, over against me, (Mr. Dundas) has made a long, and, as he always does, an able speech, yet translated into plain English, and disrobed of the dexterous ambiguity in which it has been enveloped, what does it amount to? To an establishment of the principles upon which this bill is founded, and an indirect confession of its necessity. He allows the fragility of charters, when abolition requires it; and admits, that the charter of the Company should not prevent the adoption of a proper plan for the future government of India, if a proper plan can be achieved upon no other terms. The first of these admissions seems agreeable to the civil maxims of the learned Gentleman's life, so far as a maxim can be traced in a character so various and flexible. And to deny the second of these concessions was impossible, even for the Learned Gentleman, with a staring reason upon your table, to confront him if he attempted it. The Learned Gentleman's bill, and the bill before you, are grounded upon the same bottom of abuse and truth, maladministration, debility, and incapacity in the Company and their servants; but the difference in the remedy is this, — the Learned Gentleman's bill opens a door to an influence a hundred times more dangerous than any that can be imputed to this bill, and deposits in one man an arbitrary power over millions, not in England, where the evil of his corrupt ministry could not be felt, but in the East Indies, the scene of every mischief, fraud, and violence. The Learned Gentleman's bill afforded the most extensive bill for malversation. The bill now before you guards against it, with all imaginable precaution. Every line in both the bills which I have had the honour to introduce, presumes the possibility of bad administration; for every word breathes suspicion. This bill supposes that men are but men; it confides in no integrity, it trusts no character, it inculcates the wisdom of a jealousy of power, and annexes responsibility not only to every action, but even to the *motivation* of those that are to dispense it. The necessity of these provisions must be evident, when it is known that the different misfortunes of the Company resulted not more from what the servants did, than from what the masters did not.

To the probable effects of the learned Gentleman's bill and this, I beg to call the attention of the House. Allowing, for argument's sake, to the Governor-General of India, under the first named bill, the most unlimited and superior abilities, with soundness of heart, and integrity the most unquestionable, what good consequences could be reasonably expected from his extraordinary, extravagant, and unconstitutional power, under the tenure by which he held it? Were his projects the most enlarged, his systems the most wise and excellent which human skill could devise, what fair hope could be entertained of their eventual success, when, perhaps, before he could enter upon the execution of any measure, he may be recalled, in consequence of one of those changes in the administration of this country, which have been so frequent for a few years, and which some good men wish to see every year! Exactly the same reasons which banish all rational hope of benefit from an Indian administration under the bill of the learned Gentleman, justify the duration of the proposed commission. If the dispensers of the plan for governing India, (a place from which the answer of a letter cannot be expected in less than twelve months) have no greater stability in their situations than a British Ministry — adieu to all hopes of rendering our Eastern territories of any real advantage to this country! adieu to every expectation of purging or purifying the Indian system of reform! of improvement, of reviving confidence, of regulating the trade upon its proper principles, of restoring tranquillity, of re-establishing the natives in comfort, and of securing the perpetuity of these blessings, by the cordial reconciliation of the Indians with their former tyrants upon fixed terms of amity, friendship, and fellowship. I will leave the House and the kingdom to judge, which is best calculated to accomplish these salutary ends, the bill of the learned Gentleman, which leaves all to the discretion of one man, or the bill before you, which depends upon the duty of several men, who are in a state of daily account to this House, of hourly account to the Ministers of the Crown, of occasional account to the Proprietors of East India stocks, and who are allowed sufficient time to practise their plans, unaffected by every political fluctuation that can possibly happen.

Mr. Dundas's bill, brought in last year.

[To be continued.]

Several Advertisements, &c. are still delayed, on account of the great length of the Debates in both Houses of Parliament.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Dec. 16. The Two Brothers, a prize to the Prince William Henry revenue cutter, Captain Brown, with about 200 ankara spirits on board. — Betty and Bell, Allan, from Malaga, with fruit; Diligence, Johnston, from Alenmouth, with oats; Anne, Adamson, from Hamburg and Ely, with goods; Barbara Gray, Gray, from Brigemes, with coals; Mary, Hay, from Barrowdown, with ditto; Mary, Taylor, from Torry, with ditto; Nelly, Nyles, from Longafract, with stones. SAILED, Fortuna, Cairns, for Comperre, with lead; Ellisheth, Wladthay, for Newcastle, with tarr, &c.; Providence, Rossi, for Glasgow, with goods.

RUSSIAN GOODS.

PETER AND FRANCIS FORRESTER and COMPANY are selling, on the very lowest terms, at the Russia Wareroom within the Exchange, Edinburgh, RUSSIAN GOODS. Bleached Russia Sheetting, 5-4ths. Brown Russia Sheetting, 5-4ths. Half bleached ditto, 5-4ths. Brown ditto, 6-4ths. Bleached Duck, 28 inches. Brown Sheetting, very strong for servants. Bleached Towels. Broad Diaper. Brown ditto. Narrow ditto. Dried Towels for servants' frocks, &c. Great choice of fine gray and spotted Fur-Linings. Printed Linens. Wine Rubbers, and some very old Russia Soap.

And at their Timber Yard in Leith, a good assortment of Peterburgh and Gottenburgh Plank, from inch and half to two and a half inches, and from 12 to 20 feet long; a large stock of Battens; also, a good assortment of Pipe, Hoghead, and Dantack Barrel Staves; also, a good choice of Russia Iron, from two to three inches.



## JOHN STURROCK, Tea & Spirit dealer,

**HEAD OF CANONGATE.**  
RETURNS most respectful acknowledgments to his Customers for past favours, and informs them and the Public, that he has on hand a large Stock of the following Goods, which is selling Wholesale and Retail at the under-mentioned reduced prices, viz. 100  
Bell Congo Tea at 6s. per lb.—Fine Souchong 7s.—Finest Hyson 10s. 6d.  
Bell West-India Rum at 10s. per gallon.—Good Proof ditto at 8s.—  
Single ditto at 6s.—Best Cognac Brandy at 10s.—Good Proof ditto at 8s.—Single ditto at 6s.—Bell Proof Whisky at 4s.  
Port, Sherry, and Lisbon Wines, in bottles, at 20s. per dozen.

## BROKE PRISON.

**WHEREAS**, on Tuesday the ninth instant, betwixt three and five o'clock in the morning, HUGH CHISHOLM, late Clerk of the peace in Inverness, and confined within the tolbooth thereof, under sentence of death, made his escape by breaking said prison, it is recommended to all officers of the law, and others, at the several towns, to exert their endeavours to detect and apprehend the said Hugh Chisholm, who is about five feet ten inches high, straight, made of a fallow complexion, much marked with the small-pox, long brown hair, generally tied with a long ribbon, brisk and forward in his appearance; was corporal of grenadiers in the 40th Regiment; wants the top of the thumb and first finger of his left hand, and speaks with the Irish accent.  
The Magistrates of Inverness do hereby offer a reward of TWENTY GUINEAS to any person who shall apprehend and secure the said Hugh Chisholm within any of his Majesty's jails within the kingdom of Great Britain, to be paid at the Town Clerk's office at Inverness, upon proper certificates being lodged of the said Hugh Chisholm's being so secured. And, as from a pre-conception taken by the Magistrates, it appears, that numbers were aiding and abetting the said Hugh Chisholm in making his escape, any person who shall discover these accomplices, will be properly rewarded, and may depend upon due secrecy.  
The Sheriff Depute of the County of Inverness does also hereby offer a like reward of TWENTY GUINEAS, to be paid upon Hugh Chisholm's being apprehended and secured, as before mentioned.

## NOTICE

**THOSE** who are indebted to the deceased Mr JAMES SMITH late baker in Edinburgh, are hereby desired to make immediate payment of the sums due by them to Andrew Steele writer, Niddry's Wynd, Edinburgh, who has powers to discharge the same. To whom also those who have claims upon Mr Smith are required to apply, without delay for payment.

## NOTICE

**ANY** Persons having claims against the estate of JAMES LORIMER, deceased in Scotland, late of Glasgow, are desired to transmit their accounts or other grounds of debt, properly vouched, to Mr Lorimer Collector of his Majesty's Customs in Dunbar, before the 1st of February 1784, that measures may be taken for their discharge.

## NOTICE

**TO THE CREDITORS OF KENNETH MACKENZIE, Merchant and Manufacturer in Aberdeen.**  
THE Estate of the said Kenneth Mackenzie have, upon the 3d day of December current, been sequestrated by the Lords of Council and Session, upon his own application, with concurrence of William, in terms of the late Statute for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious; and a meeting of the said creditors having been held at Aberdeen upon the 20th current, in consequence of their Lordships' appointment, and advertisement, in terms of the Statute for the purpose of naming an interim factor, John Innes, advocate in Aberdeen, was named interim factor accordingly; and Wednesday the 14th day of January next appointed for a general meeting of the whole creditors to be held at Aberdeen on the 14th day of January next, in the house of Alexander Mason, writer there, for the purpose of choosing a trustee or trustees, in terms of the act of Parliament. As also, the Sheriff of Aberdeenshire, upon the application of the said factor, appointed the 19th and 20th days of December current, and the 3d and 10th days of January next, for the purpose of examination of the said bankrupt and of his family, or others acquainted with his business, within the Leigh Tolbooth at Aberdeen, at which the creditors may be present, and have the opportunity of putting such questions as shall be judged of importance for rendering the discovery and surrender of the said bankrupt's estate more complete. The said factor, therefore, gives this public intimation, for performance of the Statute, that he and his clerks will be ready to receive and examine the claims of the creditors, and to issue receipts thereon, and to deliver up the said bankrupt's estate, with all his assets thereon, to the said factor, for the purpose of the said Statute.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

**SUCH** of the Creditors of HUMPHREY BLAND GARDNER, late of the Canongate, Edinburgh, as have not signed the deed of sequestration and submission to Mr Ludewick Grant, are requested to do it without delay, and also to lodge their claims, and vouchers, with affidavits, on the 14th day of January, in the hands of the said Ludewick Grant, or of Allan Clarke writer, to the effect, to be transmitted to Mr Grant, certifying such as fall, that the distribution of the funds will take place among the creditors who are parties to the deed of sequestration and submission, and who shall have produced their claims and vouchers, with affidavits thereon, at or before the said day.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

**THE** Creditors of the deceased ANDREW WALKER, Merchant in Markinch, Fifeshire, and the representatives of such creditors as are deceased, are desired to meet in the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 17th of December current, at twelve o'clock noon, to concert measures for dividing a fund ready to be paid to said creditors.  
For further particulars apply to Francis Strachan writer to the signet.



## FOR LONDON, THE MARY.

**JOHN HAY MASTER.**  
Now taking in goods in Leith Harbour, and will sail the first favourable opportunity after the 4th December.  
This ship was built on purpose for the trade; is neatly fitted up for passengers, and good usage may be depended on.  
The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, or at Mrs Hay's, foot of Queen-street, Leith.



## FOR SALE at GRANGEMOUTH THE BRIG GREENOCK.

**Refined Built.**  
Burden about 200 tons, about twelve months old, and well-found.  
Apply to Alexander Laird, Grangemouth, or to John Laird and Co. Greenock.  
N.B. Grangemouth is the town formerly known by the name of Scalock.



## FOR ST. CHRISTOPHER'S AND NEVIS, The Ship FORTITUDE.

**JOHN BARBOUR MASTER.**  
NOW lying at Greenock. She will be clear to sail the 14th December next.  
For freight or passage, apply to Alexander Houston, Esq; and Company in Glasgow, Mess. Malcom, Ritchie, and Leitch, Greenock, or David Paterson, Insurance-broker, Edinburgh.  
She will be well fitted up for passengers.

Glasgow, Nov. 19. 1783.

## SALE OF HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

**TO BE SOLD** by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Thursday, the 18th of December, 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.  
I. A HOUSE in the Old Bank close, Edinburgh, possessed by Sir James Campbell, consisting of seven rooms; closets; kitchen and cellars; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, at 4000 l. Scots, or 333 l. 6s. 8d. Sterling, and the premium paid up. The upset price, 350 l.  
II. A HOUSE fronting the High street, at the head of Morrison's close, being the 5th floor of Sym's land, consisting of two rooms, bed closets and kitchen, possessed by Miss Allan; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, at 2500 l. Scots, or 207 l. 10s. Sterling, and the premium paid up. The upset price 90 l. Sterling.  
For further particulars apply to Robert Stewart writer, Edinburgh, who will show the title deeds, and articles of roup.

## TO BE SOLD

**THESE THREE FARMS, with the Teinds** thereof, presently possessed by James Towers, William Hodge, and John Henry, lying on the south side of the Pow of Airth, within the parish and barony of Airth and thire of Stirling. The Lands consist of upwards of 91 Scots acres of rich kerrie land, and presently pay about 70 l. Sterling of rent, besides cess. The leases are out, and a considerable life may be expected. The Lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty, and are to be sold either together or separately. Such as intend to offer may apply to Mr Higgins of Newby Park, or to David Erskine clerk to the signet, who has power to conclude a bargain. The tenants will show the grounds.

**TO BE SOLD** by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 14th December 1783, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.  
I. The Barony of CLOWDEN, alias Newark, lying in the parish of Kirkpatrick, Irongray, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, comprehending the lands and farms of Boutonbridge, Upper, Nether, and Mid Dalwhairn, Lagg, Roughtree, Hallhill, Cuboxholm, Newark Brees, Whinnhill, Ingelston, Gatecote or Kirkpatrick, and Clowden, with the corn, bridle, and wheat mills, a salmon fishing in the river Clowden, and the vice-patronage of the parish of Kirkpatrick, Irongray.  
This estate is of a remarkable good soil, well inclosed and subdivided with stone dykes, and thriving full grown hedges. It is at present in good condition; and there is sufficiency of shell marle upon it to keep it so. It contains about 1870 acres, whereof 1500 is arable and meadow, about 90 wood land, and the remainder very good pasture. The present rent is 768 l. 6s. 1d. but a considerable rise may be depended on, as a great part is only let for grazing on short leases, which expire at Whit-funday 1784. It holds of the Crown, and stands rated in the cess-books at 1200 l. 10s. Scots. The teinds are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.  
The woods are well inclosed and very thriving; at last cutting they fold for upwards of 7000 l. Sterling, exclusive of the woods on Hallhill, which are presently fit for sale.  
This estate is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Clowden, within three miles of the town of Dumfries, and it has many delightful situations upon it for building a mansion-house, which would command the view of the rivers Nith and Clowden, the town and port of Dumfries, the whole gentlemen's seats in that rich and populous neighbourhood, the Solway frith, and the Cumberland hills.  
II. The Lands of OYER and NETHER BARNCLEUGHS, lying in the said parish and county, within a mile and a half of Clowden, consisting of about 200 acres, whereof 160 are arable, and 40 moss, where there is an inexhaustible quantity of shell marle.  
These lands are all sufficiently inclosed and subdivided with good stone walls; the present rent is only 50 l. but when the current leases expire four years hence, a considerable rise will be got. The teinds are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.

**THE Lands and Estate of GELSTON**, lying in the parishes of Kelso and Bute, and county of Berwick, comprehending the farms of Boreland and Gelston, with the mill and mill-lands, and Craigie, in the parish of Kelton and Cull, in the parish of Bute, containing about 1360 acres, all of an exceeding rich quality, well inclosed and subdivided with stone walls, and full grown fencible hedges.  
On this estate there is a good Mansion House and offices, with a garden and orchard, and some thriving plantations, and an inexhaustible quantity of shell marle, and a full grown fencible hedges.  
The estate is let to good tenants, at 600 l. 15s. Sterling of yearly rent. The whole holds of the Crown, and the lands of Boreland afford a freehold qualification to the bid extent. The teinds are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them in the parish of Bute, and to a current tack of the teinds in the parish of Kelton.  
The situation of Gelston is very convenient and inviting, being within three miles of the sea port of Auchenair, on the Solway Frith, and two miles of the great Military Road leading from Carlisle to Port Patrick, to both of which there are good roads.  
IV. These parts of the barony of GLASSNOCK, lying in the parish of Penninghamp and county of Wigton, comprehending the farms of Oyer and Nether Glasnocke, Killeal, Kirkcubright, and Killymore, with a salmon fishing in the river Bladnoch, and the superiority of the lands of Drumrothy and Canbair, lying in the parish of Kirkcubright and county of Wigton.  
These are good grazing lands both for black cattle and sheep. The present rent, including the feu duties in Kirkcubright parish, is only 114 l. 10s. 6d. 12ths, but the tenants paid large grassums in 1760, when their leases commenced; so in 1787, when they expire, a great rise may be depended on, large offers being already made. The teinds are valued, and the tenants pay all the public burdens, and are accepted.  
V. The Farm of GILSCADDEN in the parish of Sorbie and county of Wigton, also part of the said barony of Glasnock, let at 160 l. per annum, consisting of about 200 acres, all good arable land, except about 17 acres lying on the Bay of Wigton, and having a safe port for exporting the produce of the lands.  
This farm is all inclosed and subdivided, has within it an inexhaustible quantity of shell marle, and sea shells, and the kelp on the shore yields from tea to twelve guineas every third year. The teinds are valued.  
The title-deeds, conditions of sale, tacks, rentals, plans, and measurements of the several estates before mentioned, will be seen in the hands of William Campbell writer to the signet; and for further information, apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.  
John Linton in Gatecote near Dumfries, will show the estate of Clowden; Mr Heron, John of Ingelston, the estate of Gelston, and Mr Cockburn at Creebridge, the lands in Wigtonshire.

## BAUME DE VIE.

**As sold by the KING'S PATENT**, for sixteen years past, in compliance with the act of Parliament for selling medicines under the authority of a legal stamp, and to prevent the unwary from being imposed on by any spurious composition, a Label with a fix-penny stamp will, for the future, be fixed on the cork of every bottle, with the hand-writing of T. Beckey on the said Label, (he being a proprietor;) whose signature will be continued as usual, on the papers which are pasted on the bottles, together with that of Messrs Dixer and Co. as vendors.  
Purchasers in town and country are requested to be particularly attentive to the above written signature of T. Beckey, as the only legal security against the ill consequences that may arise from imposition or forgery, by appointment of the rest of the proprietors.  
T. BECKEY, No. 23, Pall-Mall.

This family medicine, so many years universally approved, as well by the Faculty as the Public at large, is now sold by Dixer and Co. No. 10, Bow Church Yard, London. Price 3s. a bottle, duty 6d.

## BY ORDER OF HIS HONOURABLE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS.

**THERE** is to be exposed to public roup and sale, in the Custom-house of AYR, on Wednesday the 17th December, 1783, at twelve o'clock noon,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,  
224 GALLONS RED FRENCH WINE.

## PRICE FURTHER REDUCED.

**Judicial Sale adjourned to Wednesday 17th December 1783.**  
By authority of the Court of Session, there are to be exposed to SALE, by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Session-House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 17th of December 1783, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,  
The REMAINING PART of the SUBJECTS which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late writer in Edinburgh.

The TOWN and LANDS of SOUTHFOOD, alias SOUTH-FIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and regality of Dumfries, and the sheriffdom of Fife.  
These Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the stock, after all deductions, is proven to be 1. 252 5 5 6-12ths. Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0. And the proven free teind of these lands is 2 5 6 1-12ths.

The proven free rent of stock and teind, 1. 264 10 11 7-12ths. The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the parish of Coupar, and thire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the superior is two-pence Sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each singular successor. The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.  
The Lands of Southfood, along with the above Superiority, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, and are now to be exposed to sale in one lot; at the reduced price of 4,500 l. Sterling.  
The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross depute-clerk of session.

**TO BE SOLD** by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 17th day of December 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,  
The Lands and Estate of KILHEAD, lying in the parish of Cammerterres, and county of Dumfries, the present rent whereof is about 2550 l. Sterling, exclusive of the natural woods, which, at the different cuttings, gives a considerable price.  
This Estate consists of about 4500 acres of land, exceedingly improvable. Near 2000 acres are inclosed, and subdivided with dykes, hedges, and stripes of planting. There is upon the estate a large commodious modern Mansion House and offices, some natural oak wood, besides large plantations; and in many parts of the ground, there are great quantities of lime-stone, and shell marle.  
The Estate lies in a pleasant level country, along the side of the Solway Frith, about two miles north-west of the town of Annan, and ten south-east of Dumfries, upon the military road from Portpatrick to Carlisle. It holds partly of the Crown, and partly of a subject. The teinds are valued. A considerable part of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaser.  
The premises, and rental thereof, will be shown by John Johnston at Penninghamp, the factor.  
The writings and articles of roup are in the hands of James Walker writer to the signet, to whom any person waiting further information may apply.

**TO BE SOLD** by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 17th day of December 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,  
The Lands of BOGHALL, in the united parishes of Houlton and Killethan, and thire of Renfrew. The present free rent whereof, is 144 l. 15s.

This consist of about 565 acres, lye within some few miles of Paisley, are capable of great improvement, and the tacks of the whole estate expire at Martinmas next. There is also a Wood of several acres ready for cutting. They hold of the Prince, and afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament. The proprietor has right to the teinds.  
The title-deeds, rental, and survey of the estate, with the articles of sale, may be seen in the hands of John Davidson writer to the signet. The rental, inventory of title-deeds, and articles of sale may also be seen in the hands of Patrick Robertson writer in Glasgow, or James Kibble writer in Paisley.  
**THE Estates of BARSKEOCH and EARLSTOUN**, either in Whole or in the following Lots, viz.  
The Lands of Garvorries, Drumblair, Lochpraig, Largmore, Cleat, Dickieburn, Burnhead, and Knocksheen, all lying in the parish of Kils and shirewary of Kirkcudbright. They pay of yearly rent 47 l. 12s. 6d. or thereby, and have upon them some wood, both natural and planted, now fit for cutting, and there is a good prospect of a lead mine in the lands of Lochpraig. If the lands in this lot do not sell altogether, they will be exposed in such parcels as purchasers may incline.  
The Mains of Earlstoun, with the Mansion house, Garden, and Offices, and Salmon Fishing in the river Ken, the Mill of Earlstoun, Mill, and Miltoun Park, lying in the parish of Dalry and shirewary of Kirkcudbright; and the Mains of Barskeoch, Lands of Oyer Barskeoch, Hazenstoun, Barschook, Crommepark, and Caven, lying in the said parish of Kells. The yearly rent of these lands is about 900 l. Sterling, and there is upon them a great extent of natural and planted wood, valued (per signed estimate) at about 3300 l. Sterling.  
The Lands of Capenoch and Culbair, lying in the parish of Kirkcubright and shire of Wigton. They afford a freehold qualification upon the bid extent. Culbair was let at last Whit-funday, for three years, at 100 l. Sterling yearly. Capenoch is in the proprietor's possession, and estimated to be worth 40 l. yearly.  
The Lands of Waterfield and Nether Barskeoch, with the Willow and Ferry Boat, and Greenlopp, all lying in the said parish of Kils. These lands were let a great while ago upon a lease, whereof eight years are yet to run, at the low rent of 28 l. 13s. 12d. Sterling. They have upon them some valuable banks of wood, and afford a freehold qualification upon the bid extent. At expiry of the current lease, at least 1000 a-year will be got for them.  
These estates, valued at about 15,000 l. Scots (acres). The farm-houses are in good order. Considerable grassums were paid for the tacks. The whole lands hold of the Crown, and those in Lots I. and II. afford a valuation, three freehold qualifications.  
The mansion-house of Earlstoun and offices are in very good repair, surrounded with policy, and pleasantly situated on the river Ken, which near the house, forms a beautiful cascade; and a little below the cascade there is an excellent salmon-fishing, valued in the cess-books at 5 l. Scots yearly.  
The progress of writs, which is clear, rental, articles of sale, plans of the estates, and estimate of the woods, to be seen in the hands of John Syme writer to the signet; to whom, or to David Russell accountant in Edinburgh, application may be made for further particulars. Mr Newall at Earlstoun, the proprietor, will show the lands, and copies of the articles and rental. Persons inclining to make a private purchase may give in their proposals to any of these gentlemen.

**TO BE SOLD** by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, on Tuesday 10th February, 1784, betwixt the hours of 5 and 6 afternoon,  
The Lands of BOGHALL, in the united parishes of Houlton and Killethan, and thire of Renfrew. The present free rent whereof, is 144 l. 15s.

This consist of about 565 acres, lye within some few miles of Paisley, are capable of great improvement, and the tacks of the whole estate expire at Martinmas next. There is also a Wood of several acres ready for cutting. They hold of the Prince, and afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament. The proprietor has right to the teinds.  
The title-deeds, rental, and survey of the estate, with the articles of sale, may be seen in the hands of John Davidson writer to the signet. The rental, inventory of title-deeds, and articles of sale may also be seen in the hands of Patrick Robertson writer in Glasgow, or James Kibble writer in Paisley.

**TO BE SOLD** by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 21st of January 1784, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,  
THE Estates of BARSKEOCH and EARLSTOUN, either in Whole or in the following Lots, viz.

The Lands of Garvorries, Drumblair, Lochpraig, Largmore, Cleat, Dickieburn, Burnhead, and Knocksheen, all lying in the parish of Kils and shirewary of Kirkcudbright. They pay of yearly rent 47 l. 12s. 6d. or thereby, and have upon them some wood, both natural and planted, now fit for cutting, and there is a good prospect of a lead mine in the lands of Lochpraig. If the lands in this lot do not sell altogether, they will be exposed in such parcels as purchasers may incline.  
The Mains of Earlstoun, with the Mansion house, Garden, and Offices, and Salmon Fishing in the river Ken, the Mill of Earlstoun, Mill, and Miltoun Park, lying in the parish of Dalry and shirewary of Kirkcudbright; and the Mains of Barskeoch, Lands of Oyer Barskeoch, Hazenstoun, Barschook, Crommepark, and Caven, lying in the said parish of Kells. The yearly rent of these lands is about 900 l. Sterling, and there is upon them a great extent of natural and planted wood, valued (per signed estimate) at about 3300 l. Sterling.  
The Lands of Capenoch and Culbair, lying in the parish of Kirkcubright and shire of Wigton. They afford a freehold qualification upon the bid extent. Culbair was let at last Whit-funday, for three years, at 100 l. Sterling yearly. Capenoch is in the proprietor's possession, and estimated to be worth 40 l. yearly.  
The Lands of Waterfield and Nether Barskeoch, with the Willow and Ferry Boat, and Greenlopp, all lying in the said parish of Kils. These lands were let a great while ago upon a lease, whereof eight years are yet to run, at the low rent of 28 l. 13s. 12d. Sterling. They have upon them some valuable banks of wood, and afford a freehold qualification upon the bid extent. At expiry of the current lease, at least 1000 a-year will be got for them.  
These estates, valued at about 15,000 l. Scots (acres). The farm-houses are in good order. Considerable grassums were paid for the tacks. The whole lands hold of the Crown, and those in Lots I. and II. afford a valuation, three freehold qualifications.  
The mansion-house of Earlstoun and offices are in very good repair, surrounded with policy, and pleasantly situated on the river Ken, which near the house, forms a beautiful cascade; and a little below the cascade there is an excellent salmon-fishing, valued in the cess-books at 5 l. Scots yearly.  
The progress of writs, which is clear, rental, articles of sale, plans of the estates, and estimate of the woods, to be seen in the hands of John Syme writer to the signet; to whom, or to David Russell accountant in Edinburgh, application may be made for further particulars. Mr Newall at Earlstoun, the proprietor, will show the lands, and copies of the articles and rental. Persons inclining to make a private purchase may give in their proposals to any of these gentlemen.

**TO BE SOLD** by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 21st of January 1784, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,  
THE Estates of BARSKEOCH and EARLSTOUN, either in Whole or in the following Lots, viz.

The Lands of Garvorries, Drumblair, Lochpraig, Largmore, Cleat, Dickieburn, Burnhead, and Knocksheen, all lying in the parish of Kils and shirewary of Kirkcudbright. They pay of yearly rent 47 l. 12s. 6d. or thereby, and have upon them some wood, both natural and planted, now fit for cutting, and there is a good prospect of a lead mine in the lands of Lochpraig. If the lands in this lot do not sell altogether, they will be exposed in such parcels as purchasers may incline.  
The Mains of Earlstoun, with the Mansion house, Garden, and Offices, and Salmon Fishing in the river Ken, the Mill of Earlstoun, Mill, and Miltoun Park, lying in the parish of Dalry and shirewary of Kirkcudbright; and the Mains of Barskeoch, Lands of Oyer Barskeoch, Hazenstoun, Barschook, Crommepark, and Caven, lying in the said parish of Kells. The yearly rent of these lands is about 900 l. Sterling, and there is upon them a great extent of natural and planted wood, valued (per signed estimate) at about 3300 l. Sterling.  
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